

# The Canadian Guardian

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## Liberal Landslide in Manitoba

Liberals elected 40  
Conservatives elected 5  
Socialists elected 1  
Deferred 3

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Out of 48 constituencies voting today, but five are likely to remain in the Conservative column when the final count is made. These are Carillon, Itterville, Morris, Roblin and Ste. Rose. Four of them being French-Canadian seats, the exception being Roblin, where the former Conservative member, Newton, was elected. He is the only English-speaking member on the government side of the legislature to be returned. Others were beaten by decisive majorities and notably J. T. Haig, in Assiniboia was bottom of a three-cornered contest. Both George Lawrence, former minister of agriculture, and former Speaker Johnson were badly beaten.

Twenty-four seats were unchanged, in twenty Liberals made gains, including Gimli, where the Liberal candidate retired on nomination day in favor of the Independent Liberal, who has no apparently beaten the old Conservative member. One seat, Carillon, records the solitary Conservative gain, where a Liberal majority of seven was turned into a Conservative majority of 42. One independent gain was recorded, in North Winnipeg, where Ald. Rigg, a Socialist Democrat and very strong local candidate, beat out the Liberal in a three-cornered fight, after running neck-and-neck with him all evening.

Deprived of its leaders, and with hardly a corporeal guard left, the new Independent Liberal Conservative party went down in crushing defeat almost before it was born.

## POLICE LIEUTENANT IS PASSED OVER BORDER VIA ELECTRIC CHAIR

Ossining, N.Y., July 30.—Charles Becker was put to death in the electric chair this morning for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the former New York police lieutenant retained his composure and protested his innocence to the last. He went to his death with a photograph of his wife pinned on his shirt over his heart. Three shocks were given before the prison physician pronounced Becker dead at 5.55 o'clock.

Becker led the way to his own execution. The condemned man sat up all night on the edge of his cot, calmly talking to Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson.

"I have got to face it," said Becker.

"And I am going to meet it quietly and without trouble to anyone." The deputy warden left Becker about an hour before the time set for the execution, and when the priests, Father W. E. Caslin, the prisoner's priest, and Father Curry of New York, came to administer the last rites they found the man who mitigated Herman Rosenthal's murder, with his face resting on his hand gazing at the prison floor. The priests remained with him to the end.

When the witnesses were seated in the death chamber, Deputy Warden Johnson nodded to Prison Chaplain Frederickson, who then left the room through a small wooden door that led to the death cell beyond, where Becker was praying with his spiritual advisers. Becker rose to his feet when he saw Johnson and took the crucifix from the hand of the prison priest. Then to Father Curry Becker gave his last message as he took his place at the head of the little file of men that

marched to the room of death. Becker's message, which he uttered to the priest, was: "I am not guilty by deed or conspiracy or in any other way of the death of Rosenthal. I am sacrificed to my friends. Bear the message to the world and my friends. Amen."

The one-time police officer hesitated as he entered the execution room. It seemed to the witnesses as if he was startled that the death chair was so near at hand. He looked quietly at the double row of witnesses, glanced at the floor, swept with his eyes the whitened walls of the room and then, suddenly, as if coming to himself, walked briskly over the rubber mat and seated himself in the electric chair. Behind Becker followed the prison priest, chanting the prayer of death, which was repeated by the condemned man.

"Jesus, Harry, Joseph, have mercy on my soul," nervously spoke Becker. The priest stepped forward and adjusted the electrodes. Hardly a minute elapsed before the electrode was applied to the right leg from the knees down.

After the electrode had been firmly adjusted the state executioner looked at Deputy Warden Johnson, who surveyed the figure that was still murmuring the death prayer in the chair. Johnson half turned to the state executioner jammed the switch.

The first shock lasted a full minute and the executioner said that it was 1,850 volts and ten amperes in strength. It came while Becker was still murmuring his soul to his Maker. The two prison physicians stepped forward to examine the collapsed figure that sat supported in the death chair by the black leather straps. The stethoscope was applied to the heart, and when Dr. Charles Farr, the prison physician, pressed his finger against the artery in the neck, there was still a feeble pulsing of the heart. The physician stepped back from the rubber mat and again the electric current pulsed through the body, the shock lasted seven seconds, and the current was then turned off.

After a hasty examination Dr. Farr asked that a third shock be given. This lasted five seconds. An examination that took several minutes followed. Three physicians among the witnesses made an examination, and Dr. Farr at 5.55 o'clock quietly announced, "I pronounce the man dead."

During the night Becker pencilled on a piece of paper what he captioned "My Dying Declaration." It was taken to the warden's office, where two copies were typewritten which Becker signed with his fountain pen in a bold hand. To Deputy Warden Johnson, who had charge of the execution in place of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who does not believe in the death penalty, the one-time police lieutenant gave his fountain pen as a gift.

"It is the last thing that I have to give away, and I want you to have it. I want you to give this statement to the newspapers."

Becker's message given out just before he went to his death read: "Gentlemen: I stand before you in my full senses, knowing that no power on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that, in the teeth of those who condemned me and in the presence of my God, I proclaim my absolute innocence of the foul crime for which I must die. You are now about to witness my destruction by the state, which is organized to protect the lives of the innocent. May Almighty God pardon everyone who has contributed in any degree to my untimely death. And now I am the brink of my grave I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the purest, noblest woman that ever lived—Helen Becker. This acknowledgment is the only legacy I can leave her. I bid you all good-bye. Father, I am ready to go. Amen."

"CHARLES BECKER." After his wife had said farewell, shortly after midnight, Becker maintained a casual conversation with Deputy Warden Johnson,

who sat beside the screen in front of his cell. Some time he smoked cigars, after which he would let his head fall on his hand and gaze reflectively at the concrete floor for minutes at a time. Dawn found him seated on the edge of his cot carefully pinning a photograph of his wife on his white shirt just above his heart. Then, as if he desired to have her all to himself, Becker put on a thin black alpaca coat, which he tightly buttoned. The photograph was not seen by the witnesses, until the prison physician opened his coat after the execution.

An autopsy on the body of Becker was performed according to the law after the electrocution. After Becker's body had been removed from the electric chair, Samuel Haynes, a negro murderer, was brought into the execution room and electrocuted. One of Becker's last requests to Warden Osborne was that he be put to death before the negro.

## EVACUATION OF GORIZIA IS NEAR

Geneva, July 27.—A dispatch from Ljubljana to the Tribune says:

"Last night the Austrians began to evacuate Gorizia. The evacuation of Podgora is also a question of hours."

"All the trains from Gorizia have been reserved for the troops and ammunition, and food supplies will be removed later. The workmen have been ordered to cease strengthening the fortifications. Every measure has been taken for a great retreat."

"At Dobrovo, the Austrian troops guarding the route to Trieste have been unable to hold their positions."

"On the Cerco plateau, with the exception of a few trenches, the Italians have captured the entire plateau, the Austrians losing 7,000 men in two days. The great Italian offensive on the banks of the Isonzo is daily progressing favorably."

London, July 28.—The Daily Telegraph's Milan correspondent telegraphs: "Mont San Michele is now almost entirely evacuated by the Austrians and occupied by strong lines of Italian infantry. The Italian batteries now command nearly all the Austrian lines of communication behind Gorizia."

"An attempt by the Austrians to deliver Gorizia by a general attack, after five days of battle, failed signally, July 22. Since then only minor actions have taken place. The Austrians are endeavoring to oppose stubbornly the Italian advance."

"The number of prisoners taken in the five days' battle is said to be 5,800. The total number captured since the beginning of the war amounts to about 20,000. Nearly all were taken between Turvis and Monfalcone."

"It is now known that fully two divisions took part in the last general attack from the Austrian positions on San Michele and San Martino. They advanced in dense columns, following the favorite German tactics, and directed the attacks chiefly toward Sagrado, where they hoped to break through the Italian lines."

"The Italian artillery caused the advancing columns to stagger. This advantage was followed by rapid infantry attacks."

## WINDSOR DYNAMITER CONVICTED

Windsor, Ont., July 28.—Wm. Lefler was found guilty by County Judge Drongowski this afternoon of dynamiting the Peabody plant at Walkerville, and of conspiring with Albert Kalkschmidt and one "Schmidt," both of Detroit, to dynamite other buildings on the Canadian side of the Detroit river. The court which held decision on motion of the defense for a reserved case, and an appeal to the Ontario High Court will be probably made on the ground that the indictment was defective.

## Alberta's Big Crop of Wheat

Edmonton, July 29.—That the spring wheat crop in the province of Alberta this year will amount approximately to 24,000,000 bushels, or an increase of over 60 per cent. over last year, and that there will be a big increase this year over the yield of 36,000,000 bushels of oats last year, is the statement of H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture.

"To all intents and purposes," said Mr. Craig today, "the crop in Alberta this year is assured. We are practically sure of sufficient heat from this time on to ripen the crop. The grain was never thicker, and there never was a better colored stand. It is a uniformly good crop this year. In past years there have been districts where the grain was not nearly so good as in others, but this year the rainfall has been general all over the province, and consequently there is a uniformity of quality. There has been considerable hail, but all hail storms have been very local, and damage on the whole is very slight."

The average yield of oats last year was 30.15 per acre for 1,147,382 acres. This year the acreage is 1,460,000, and Mr. Craig expects that the yield will be several bushels per acre more than last year.

A special crop report, covering the whole of the province, was issued today by the department of agriculture, as follows:

Southeast district: Warm weather, with showers. Wheat, oats and barley, growing rapidly. Alfalfa showing good second crop.

Southwest district: Weather hot, with some hail. One bad storm, damage about 30 per cent. Wheat headed out, 42 inches high. Oats headed out.

Central district: Weather still too moist, but improving. Grain growth very good. Ripening conditions needed.

Northern district: Weather drier and warmer. Crop prospects correspondingly improved. Live stock in good condition.

## AN OBLIGATION TO FIGHT

We were considerably surprised the other day when told by a young man, in reply to the question as to why the call for recruits had never appealed to him, to be told that "He would fight for Canada every day in the week, but that he did not propose to fight for any other country."

Canada reply has raised the point that there may be some others with somewhat similar views. There are not many, we hope. But let us disabuse the minds of those that are of any such erroneous belief, a matter of fact, Canadians are fighting for their own homes, their own security, their own country. They are fighting as truly for the Dominion as British soldiers are fighting for the United Kingdom.

If Germany triumphs neither the Monroe Doctrine nor any other force or instrument will prevent German suzerainty over Canada. This conviction gives heral courage to the Canadian regiments in Flanders. This conviction should inspire the whole Canadian people. We have done much, but we must do more if we are to be worthy of the free institutions which we enjoy and if we are as determined as the British people that these institutions shall continue.

Until now Canadians have made practically no sacrifice for the freedom which we enjoy. It has come to us as a matter of course, and we have looked upon it as an inherent right which would be ours forever. Few of us ever expected that we would have to fight for freedom for the right to live our own life, to speak the things we would, to have our convictions and even our prejudices respected, and to have as much right in the world as any other man, whether he be rich or titled

or hold a great office. This freedom we have enjoyed ever since the British flag first floated at Quebec, and at any cost or sacrifice we must keep the flag flying.

## CONSCRIPTION HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE DOMINION

Ottawa, July 28.—The question of conscription, which is being raised by agitators, especially in the province of Quebec, has never been considered or discussed by the government.

Hon. T. Chase Cosgrain, postmaster-general, made this clear today. "You can state," he said, "in the most positive manner, that the question has never come up, directly or indirectly. My colleagues are of the opinion that the enrolment is being done in a way that is wholly satisfactory. We are happy to see that in all parts of the country Canadian patriotism is manifested so eloquently. For a while we even thought that not enough men would remain in the country to gather the harvest, and this is why the military authorities have given leave to soldiers to temporarily engage as harvesters. We are not a military nation, but essentially a peaceable people. It is only because we are menaced in our rights, our independence and liberty that all Liberals as well as Conservatives have decided to encourage the despatch of troops to fight in the grandest and most noble of causes. We will force no one, but we will make a privileged class of those devoting themselves to the salvation of the country."

"Messrs. Ballantyne and Dawson, of Montreal, have used language which is unfortunate, but neither of these gentlemen, of whom one is an outspoken opponent of the government, represents the views of either the cabinet or ministers individually. I am pretty accurate in my political predictions, and I can say that there will be no conscription."

## LIMIT TO NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS THAT ARE NEEDED

Ottawa, July 31.—It has been intimated in official circles that there is a limit to the number of machine-guns which may economically be contributed, having regard to the other laudable funds which exist, but it is unofficially intimated that the public in its zeal for providing death-dealing weapons should not forget the other channels of patriotic giving.

The patriotic fund will have a heavy call upon its treasury. The Red Cross fund is continually in need of assistance; comforts will always be acceptable by soldiers at the front, while much good can be accomplished by assistance toward the equipping of convalescent homes.

## TROOP VESSELS REACH BRITAIN

St. John, N.B., July 29.—The steamships Hesperian and Herschel, carrying three regiments of Canadian mounted rifles, numbering 1,800 men and 450 horses on their way to join the British forces in the field, have arrived safely at Plymouth, England, according to cable dispatches received today. The men were sent out from Quebec.

## GERMANS FIRE SWEDISH SHIP

Copenhagen, July 28.—The Swedish barque Madonna, loaded with timber, has been set on fire in the North Sea by a German submarine. The Madonna, a vessel of 450 gross tons, was built at Grimsstad in 1880. The owners were C. C. Johnson, of Kalmar.

## Russia Confident of Final Victory

Zurich, July 29.—Determination to continue the war to the end, and confidence that the Czar's forces will eventually triumph over the Teutonic allies, are expressed in the following Russian communique sent to the Swiss press:

"For some time past the Germans have been making efforts to persuade public opinion in Switzerland that the armies in Russian Poland and Baltic provinces have placed the Russian army at their mercy, and will force Russia to conclude a separate peace. These German conclusions, and the help that springs from them, are absolutely without foundation."

"Whatever may be the momentary German successes due to long preparations for the war, Russia will never allow herself to be forced to make peace. These German conclusions and hopes seem ridiculous to anyone who knows even approximately the immeasurable powers of resistance which the gigantic empire of the Czar has at its disposal."

"Today more than ever the Russian people and those who guide their destinies have united in the same unshaken resolution to continue the struggle to the end; that is to say, until the complete and definite triumph of their arms. This result cannot but be obtained, thanks to the mathematical superiority of these forces of the empire compared to those of its adversary. The war will, therefore, be continued even if it lasts for years."

Reports from Jaroslavl state that German losses were very heavy on the Radom-Vislitsa front. The Kaiser's forces are estimated at 1300,000 men, and the artillery which was already very strong has been reinforced by 37 Austrian batteries. The Russian are defending themselves with admirable courage. The enemy's superior numbers, which is arriving from all directions.

## PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN TO RETURNED WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Ottawa, July 29.—The important question of providing suitable employment for wounded Canadian soldiers who are invalided home, engaged the attention of the Dominion cabinet at a council meeting held today.

While the problem has not yet assumed acute proportions owing to the fact that comparatively few of Canada's wounded men have returned home so far, it is realized that some system will have to be devised and plans arranged for their reception when they do return in large numbers, so that men who have fought gallantly for their country may not feel that they are a burden upon that country when they return wounded to its shores. This problem is a many-sided one, for there will be many incapacitated in such a manner as to be unable to receive the class of employment to which they were formerly accustomed, so that employment of special kinds will have to be found.

It is being strongly urged in various quarters here that preference be given to returned soldiers in connection with the civil service, and already a few returned veterans have found such employment in government departments. Wives and daughters of soldiers at the front have also in many cases been appointed to such positions.

But a far broader programme than this must be devised, and to this end the government is seeking information in connection with the plans devised by other nations, and to meet the need created in past wars.











## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### STATEMENTS ISSUED BY WARRING NATIONS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF BEGINNING OF THE WAR

#### GREAT BRITAIN

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general in the Asquith cabinet, has prepared for the Associated Press a signed statement giving a broad outline of the first year of the war from the British standpoint, together with the expression of the unaltered purpose of the British government and people to carry on the war to a successful conclusion.

The statement follows in part: "How long will the war last and what will be the result? To such questions as these any British subject can give but one answer, and that is, that the war will last until the cause of the Allies has been brought to a successful issue and Europe and the world have been relieved from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination."

"The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time. It is banished from our conversation as conceived immoral and impossible under existing circumstances. And yet we are the most peace-loving people in the world, a nation which throughout the globe within its many dominions has created good government and social and industrial progress and the free exercise, in its widest sense, of civil and religious liberty."

"Rightly or wrongly we have in the past devoted our energies and our ability, not to preparations for war, but to that social progress which makes for happiness and the contentment of the mass of our people. And this, no doubt, is the reason why other nations imagine that we as a nation of shopkeepers are too indolent and apathetic to fight for and maintain these priceless liberties won by the men who laid the foundation of our vast empire."

"But they are entirely mistaken in forming any such estimate of the temper and of the determination of our people. Great Britain hates war and no nation enters more reluctantly on its horrible and devastating operations; but, at the same time, no nation when it is driven to war by the machinations of its foes who desire to flinch from it or from its co-champions of liberty any portion of their inherited freedom, is more resolved to see the matter through at whatever cost to a successful issue."

"A year of war has not diminished Great Britain. Of our navy I need hardly speak. It has up held to the fullest extent the great traditions which fill the pages of history in the past; it has driven its enemies off the seas; it holds vast oceans free for almost the uninterrupted commerce of neutral powers and it has preserved these highways for its own supplies of material and food almost without interruption."

"I do not minimize the peril of the submarines, which is in progress of being dealt with through the careful and zealous watchfulness of our admiralty, but while the submarine has ended the Germans to commit savage and inhuman atrocities contrary to the laws of civilization and against the settled rules of international law, it has done nothing to affect the vast commerce of our empire."

"The German submarine attack has signally failed to hamper our military operations. Under the protection of our navy, hundreds of thousands of men have been brought to the fighting area from the most distant parts of the empire. Troop ships are crossing daily to France and not a single ship or a single soldier has been lost in the passage. The manner in which our troops have received their supplies is a source of satisfaction to us and admiration of our enemies."

#### FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 1.—Under the caption, "After one year," Gabriel Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, in the Briere, today reviews the causes of the war and the "historical stages leading Germany logically to the step and to cast the die for the gigantic conflict in an attempt to

impose domination on the world."

"Germany has prepared for this war," says M. Hanotaux, "with a long hand, as an enterprise of universal domination. Once ready she chose her hour and dragged along her accomplices, Austria-Hungary, and her other accomplices, Turkey, determined to stop at nothing, the day when it became necessary to sacrifice the word peace and joy for material prosperity and her pride, Germany would war."

This is proved by historic documents, Mr. Hanotaux declares, and he reviews the growth of the German "Weltpolitic" idea, born at a meeting aboard the yacht Hohenzollern in 1897, recounted in Chancellor von Bulow's book, and from which came the motto, "Our future is on the sea" through fifteen years of military and naval preparation to 1914, when "The work of preparation was accomplished and Germany was ready to profit from the first favorable circumstances."

To these historic evidences of Germany's intention, M. Hanotaux adds what he terms further material and moral proofs of Germany's "felt purpose." "From the material viewpoint," he says, "the far-sighted and formidable preparations of the two empires with a view to war can not be denied."

#### RUSSIA

Petrograd, Aug. 1.—"I hereby solemnly declare that we will not conclude peace until the last enemy soldier has left our land."

These words of Emperor Nicholas of Russia uttered at the Winter Palace on Aug. 1, 1914, are reproduced in the press of Petrograd on the anniversary of the war.

A message to the Bourse Gazette today, printed in all the languages of Russia's allies, says: "For a year past the enemy has been threatening the freedom of the world. We deeply appreciate the self-sacrificing aid of the allies in executing a combined pressure on him on all sides. From the confidence of victory in a community of world-wide interests and in the final triumph of right fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will serve us in the coming months, maybe years, of this terrible struggle. Russia greets her allies—France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, and Italy. All to the heroic loyalty and firm determination to stand by her to the end; till light dispels the gloom."

#### GERMANY

London, Aug. 1.—Emperor William has issued a manifesto to the German people on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, according to a dispatch received in Amsterdam from Berlin and forwarded to Reuters' Telegram Company. In the document, which came from the main German headquarters, the Emperor said:

"One year has elapsed since I was obliged to call to arms the German people. An unprecedented time of bloodshed has befallen Europe and the world. Before God and history my conscience is clear. I did not start the war. After preparations for a whole decade the coalition powers, to whom Germany had become too great, believed that the moment had come to humiliate the empire which loyally stood by her Austro-Hungarian ally in a just cause, or to crush it by an overwhelming circle. No lust for conquest, as I already announced a year ago, has driven us into the war."

"When in the days of August all able-bodied men were rushed to the colors and troops were marched into a defensive war, every German on earth felt, in accordance with the unanimous example of the Reichstag, that it was a fight for the highest good of the nation, its life, its freedom. What awaited us if the enemy forces succeeded in determining the fate of our people and of Europe has been shown in the hardships endured by my dear province, East Prussia. Consciousness that the fight was 'for us' as accomplished miracles. Political conflict of opinion became silent, old opponents began to understand and esteem each other, the spirit of true comradeship governed the entire people."

"Full of gratitude we can say today that God was with us. The enemy army boasted that they would enter Berlin in a few months with heavy blows are driven back east and west. Num-

erous battle fields in various parts of Europe and naval battles of near and distant coasts testify what German anger in self-defence and German strategy can do. No violation of international law by our enemies will be able to shake the economic foundation of our conduct of the war. The communities of agriculture, industry, commerce, science, and technical art have endeavored to soften the stress of war. Appreciating the necessity of measures for the free intercourse of goods and wholly devoted to the care of their brethren in the field, the population at home has strained every energy parrying the common danger."

"With deep gratitude the Fatherland today remembers, and will always remember, its warriors—those who dying death show bold front to the enemy; those who wounded or ill, return to those above all, who rest from battle on foreign soil or at the bottom of the sea. With mothers widows and orphans I feel grief for the beloved who have died for the Fatherland. In a certain strength and a unanimous national will in the spirit of the founders of the empire guarantee victory. The dykes they erected in anticipation that we once more should have to defend that which we gained in 1870 have defied the highest tide in the world's history."

"After unexampled proofs of personal ability and national energy I cherish the bright confidence that the German people, faithfully preserving the purification-acquired through war, will vigorously proceed in the tried old ways and confidently enter the new. Great trials mark the path of the heroic and firm of heart. In heroic action we suffer and work without wavering until peace comes; peace which offers us the necessary military and political, economic and guarantees for a future which fulfills the conditions of the unimpeded development of our producing energy at home and on the free seas."

#### A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

When a cold, restrained grain journal, the Northwesterner Miller, which is the acknowledged leader in the particular sphere, emphasizes on its first page, the edition of June 30, 1916, that Russia has become "immensely more prosperous despite the war, since the sale and manufacture of vodka was suppressed, the fact must carry significance even to the bar interests." Says the Northwesterner Miller:

"In order to comprehend how great was the effect of this measure (the suppression of the vodka traffic), upon the whole economic situation of the country it must be borne in mind that enormous sums were spent yearly by the Russian people upon vodka alone. Thus it is no paradox that, despite the vast expenses involved by the war and despite serious disorganization in many parts of the economic life of the country, the common people are now, in general, better off than before the war."

"Moreover, the abolition of drunkenness has had a considerable effect upon the Russian industry. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of a part of the workmen to arms, the activity of the works and factories has remained unchanged and has even increased since these workmen that remained, have considerably increased their efficiency, wasting no time in getting drunk and getting sober again."

"At the same time their earnings have become larger and they were enabled to better their diet by increasing their consumption of meat and bread-stuffs: 'This increased demand for breadstuffs and the betterment in the financial standing of the common people have greatly influenced the situation of the grain and flour trade of the country.'"

This statement was obtained from Charles Baskin, B.E., of Petrograd, whom the Northwesterner Miller regards as an authority on the subject.

If prohibition proves profitable and beneficial in Russia, it will prove profitable and beneficial in Alberta.

#### TOURIST TRAVEL IN CANADA

The tide of tourist travel, diverted from Switzerland and other European sight-seeing centres by the war, is rolling

through Canada. Thousands of Americans register at Banff every day and witness the marvels of the Canadian Rockies. What is Europe's loss in Alberta's gain, and the money spent by these visitors makes an inconsiderable addition to the income which our province receives from its wheat, its coal, its oil, and its other national resources.

The tourist traffic adds another chapter to the swelling volume of prosperity which this fortunate Alberta of ours is blessed. It is about time the pessimist and the preacher of blue ruin took to the tall timber.

It will not be a temporary benefit. The advertising which our scenic attractions give will be of the sort that will magnify the patronage ten-fold. Without detracting from the beauties of the Alps, of Italy and France, the opening of a new field, the opening up of new mountains, of new lakes, and new natural beauties everywhere, will add a permanent asset to the resources of the Canadian west, of which Alberta will receive her full share.

#### BANKS DENY FARMERS

##### ARE DENIED HELP.

Managers of the branches of most of the larger banks have received definite instruction to lend the farmers every possible aid for the harvesting of the crop according to a leading local banker, who stated that reports that farmers cannot secure loans for purchasing binder twine can be the only in certain newly settled districts where there is but a single bank.

"Early in the spring," this gentleman declared, "rural bank managers received instructions to lend money to reliable farmers for the purchase of seed, for breaking land, and for the purchase of fire insurance. They are also authorized to advance all needed harvest expenses, including the twine needed for binder twine."

The banker then produced a number of circulars showing these instructions and showing the lively interest manifested by the farmers in the welfare of the farmer.

"The banks are fully prepared to finance the harvesting of the crop," he continued, "and there is no doubt that the farmers will receive all the financial assistance they need in this way."

"Reports to the contrary arise either from the fact that there is, but a single branch bank in the locality, which has a monopoly of the district, or else the farmers who are said to be victimized are unworthy of credit and cannot be safely trusted. I am confident that the number of either of these cases is small."

#### TIMOTHY SEED SITUATION

Present and prospective high prices for hay are having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.

HIBBING, MINNESOTA, GOES "BROKE."

Hibbing, Minn., July 28.—The village council of Hibbing yesterday afternoon, with but one absentee, unanimously adopted a resolution by Mayor Power petitioning Gov. Hammond to send national guardsmen here to govern the village under a declaration of martial law. The resolution provides for the discharge of policemen, firemen, utilities employees and virtually all other village employees because there is no money in the treasury to pay them. The refusal of the mining companies to pay their taxes forced Hibbing to the proposed move.



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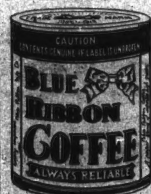
Allan Street, opposite Adolph Hotel

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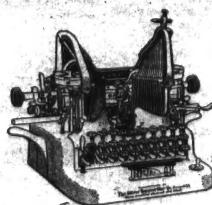
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## WHAT WILL REPLACE THE BAR WHEN IT IS REMOVED?

Calgary, July 23.—"I believe that a movement must be begun at once, of a positive and constructive character to substitute something worth while in the place of the bars, which the liquor set, when they are removed, will certainly close," said Rev. Dr. Kerby yesterday.

To this end Dr. Kerby suggests a conference of all social service organizations already in existence with representatives of the city and with representative broad-minded practical citizens to devise some comprehensive scheme to meet the social needs of the city.

"The moral and spiritual life of men has a physical and social basis that must be taken into account," says the doctor, "and in my judgment the great victory of yesterday will lose much of its triumph unless something is done on these lines."

"The social organizations of the city as they now exist will have to be greatly extended, in Dr. Kerby's opinion, before they are adequate for this task, and it is important that they be reconstructed along the best lines in the beginning. Account must be taken of the particular character of the people for whom some substitute for the bar will be most urgently necessary."

Dr. Kerby believes that the city itself should take an active part in the social reorganization, and that the churches, the Y.M.C.A., temperance organizations, clubs, societies, and all broad-minded citizens should co-operate with the city along the lines of some definite plan.

"I think the hotels themselves will solve the problem of replacing the bars with some feature which will in a measure recompense them for the withdrawal of the license to sell whiskey," he says.

Rumor already credits one or two of the most progressive hotel keepers with the initiation of plans to substitute something wholesome in the bars. One 9th Avenue hotelman is said to have asserted that if he could get a reasonable reduction in his rent he will endeavor to conduct a first-class hotel in every respect and to continue to use his best efforts to give his guests the same service to the trading public. He proposes to make over his bar into a good refreshment place, with attractive business men's luncheon menus, and all sorts of non-intoxicating refreshments. Such plans as these which the hotel-keepers are likely to evolve for themselves, will replace the bars so far as the hotel is concerned.

It is the social phase of the question, in its relation to the life of the city with which Dr. Kerby is concerned. There is no doubt that the bars have been a factor in the social relaxation of a large number of people who have developed few other social resources, and if these people are to be diverted from other or worse mischief, some factors less harmful physically, but equally popular with the great mass of the public and equally democratic must be substituted.

While of the opinion that the direction of the social tendencies of the people should be directed by the city in connection with the recognized moral agencies of the community, Dr. Kerby believes that the substituting factors should be self-supporting. He would have the social organization commercial to at least that extent.

Whatever may be said in the favor of the various social organizations now in operation, Dr. Kerby believes that they will have to operate along greatly diversified lines.

If the movement is to be under way sufficiently to be of some practicable benefit by next year, he suggests that some action be taken soon.

## ZEPPELIN CHASING IS NOT SO EASY AS IT SOUNDS.

London, July 18.—Zeppelin hunting is not so easy as it seems to the land-going critics, who think it gross carelessness that any Zeppelin has been allowed to sail over English soil and get away.

The first message of a raid may come from point in Holland or Flanders, or some outlying English coast watch station. It gives the time of passing, the general direction, and the estimated height of the airship. On receipt of this at the aerodrome, the scout planes start out.

Usually the Zeppelin chooses a dark night for the raid. Its machine guns simply protect it against fire from air attacks. It is its height, level and below. But the gas bags render it vulnerable from above. To be at an advantage the chaser must arise to a greater height than the invader, which is able to attain a maximum height of about 11,000 feet.

"Unlike the gas ship, which can ascend swiftly at will, the scout plane has to circle up slowly and laboriously. The scout probably starts out in the pitch dark, with clouds to pass through. After the necessary altitude is reached, he has to speculate perhaps vaguely as to his position, and then settle his course. He is sailing over country, occupied by Germany, that he has to dodge the searchlights, which are touching up the clouds. Once caught, the shrapnel from the anti-craft guns begins to burst. The scout then has to dive, circle, reverse, and dodge about until he is out of range and safe, into the dark again. It requires all the nerve the airman possesses to keep himself under control while the shells burst with blinding flashes and the searchlights play on the clouds.

Safe into the dark, the hunter watches for the first clue—a Zeppelin signal from below in the form of red flashes. This seen, he shapes his course for it.

If the moon is due to come up at this time, the work is simplified, for the form of the Zeppelin may be easily seen if within range. If unaware of the impending attack, the enemy's course is regular, with the long sausage-like form running on a level.

The problem is now to keep clear of the Zeppelin's ears. The Zeppelin engines can be slowed down so that the loud buzz of the aeroplane may be overheard.

If the Zeppelin detects the noise of the attacker, he flashes lights that illuminate all of the surrounding clouds. Once he sees the object of his chase, his machine guns begin to play.

There is a case recounted by an aviator where his pursuing aeroplane took refuge in a cloud, and then passed over and dropped bombs alone which he thought were the Zeppelin's probable course, which he based on the sound of the enemy's machine guns. At the same time the Zeppelin was firing into the cloud in the hope of getting the chase shot.

The pursuer, each lost the other in the clouds, and the Britisher returned to his base without knowing whether or not he had damaged his enemy. The Zeppelin probably did the same thing.

## POPE BENEDICT ISSUES APPEAL FOR PEACE TO WARRING NATIONS

Rome, July 30.—"In the holy name of God, our Heavenly Father, and the Lord Jesus whose blessed blood was given at the price for human salvation, we beseech you whom divine providence placed at the heads of the belligerent nations, to let the bloody carnage which, for a year, has dishonored Europe."

The foregoing is the concluding paragraph of a new appeal which Pope Benedict XI. has issued to the rulers of the belligerent powers of Europe, to bring about peace. It was issued yesterday, and published today in the *Osservatore Romano*.

Pope Benedict reviews at length the events of the past year, dwelling upon absence of attention which his peace entreaties have secured.

"But today, the 3rd anniversary of the outbreak of this tremendous conflict, a more ardent plea arises from our hearts for a sudden cessation of hostilities," says the Pope. "The longer we cry for peace, the more loudly may this cry reach the people of neutral countries and their rulers, inducing them to further counsels."

"Brotherly blood is being shed on land and sea," continues the papal pontiff. "The most beautiful region of Europe, this garden of the world, are strewn with dead and ruins; where once smiled factories and vineyards and fruitful fields are now only the frightful gulf of war, pouring forth its rain of death. 'You are assured before God and man tremendous responsibility. Oh you warriors, heed our prayer. Hark to the paternal voice of the vicar of the eternal

and supreme judge, before whom all shall be called to account."

Pope Benedict invites the rulers of the powers at war to abandon the idea of mutual annihilation, as nations never die, but always prepare for revenge.

"Why not begin now to exchange views with the idea of ending the conflict?" asks the pontiff. "Blessed is he who will first raise the olive branch. The abundant wealth wherewith you are so rich cannot be the price of the struggle to continue the war, but at what a price. Thousands of young lives are being snuffed out daily."

"Let the ruins of so many cities and villages, and monuments created by genius in commemoration of the faith of our forefathers, answer the bitter tears shed within the privacy of home or at the foot of altars. No, that cannot be the price of the struggle to too high."

The Pope ends by extending his blessing to everyone working for peace, be they Catholic or Protestant.

## URGE DOMINION TO GIVE DRY PROVINCES FULL PROHIBITION

Regina, Sask., July 28.—Two hundred and fifty representatives of the British Bar Association of the Province met in convention here today and passed a number of resolutions bearing on the temperance situation in the Dominion and province. The convention adopted a resolution petitioning the Dominion authorities for total prohibition, and also asking that the importation of liquors into all areas in the Dominion where provincial prohibition or banish the bar in Canada Temperance Act, or local veto laws have become effective, be prohibited.

A petition will be sent to the provincial government to enact legislation making it necessary for all packages of liquor coming into the province to be properly labelled as to contents and indicating by whom shipped bottled, numbered and dated, and that this information be inserted in the government records of liquor sold. They also request that such things as the delivery of liquor in cities or towns, the sending of liquor C.O.D., and acceptance of telephone orders be discontinued.

The closing session of the convention was held tonight with hundreds in attendance. Rousing temperance addresses were delivered by C. W. Clark, of Saskatchewan, and Rev. Principal Lloyd, president of the Dominion Alliance.

During the day the announcement was made that in December next a vote would be brought on in at least four or five Irish districts of the province for the purpose of doing away with the government liquor shops established in those municipalities. Among the number are Lismore, Lloyminster, Gull Lake and Biggar.

## FREEDOM OF LONDON CONFERRED UPON THE CANADIAN PREMIER

London, July 29.—Among those present at the Guildhall today, when Sir Robert Borden was honored by the city of London, were Premier Asquith, Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain, Walter Long, Earl Selkirk, Arthur Henderson, Lewis Harcourt, Bishop of London, Herbert Samuel, Doctor Pyne, Lord Islington, Sir George Perley, R. B. Bennett, L. C. Christie, Gen. Hughes Amey, Sir John Gordon, W. Griffiths, God Smith, and the mayors of the metropolitan boroughs.

The music of "The Maple Leaf" from the Lord Mayor's recruiting band heralded Sir Robert's arrival. The vast company rose in a body and cheered the Dominion's premier as he entered the Guildhall.

Amongst the quiet procedure following was the declaration by the mayor of London that Sir Robert was "a man of good name and fame, that does not desire the freedom of the city, whereby to defraud the king or this city of any of its rights, customs, or advantages, but that he will pay his debt and bear his loss and so they all say." This declaration, which has come down through the ages, aroused something of a smile among the company.

Addressing Sir Robert, the mayor proceeded:

"This ancient corporation, in desiring to pay honor to you and through you to that great Dominion, whose spirit and mind you represent so well, believe they are but paying homage where honor is due. And now, as the chamberlain of the city for the time being, I have the honor and privilege of offering you the right hand of fellowship and greeting you as a citizen and landholder. I have also the honor on behalf of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and members of the common council, to ask you to accept from them this token, which will contain the certificate of your freedom, and to express the hope that your strenuous life may long be spared in health and strength for the service of the empire."

Winnipeg, July 31.—A meeting of representatives of the three prairie provinces and of the three continental railways was held in Winnipeg yesterday to discuss the question of labor help for the coming harvest. Alberta was represented by R. J. Daley, of the publicity office of that province; here, Saskatchewan was represented by A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, and Manitoba by S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture.

Charles E. McPherson, of the Canadian Pacific, George H. Shaw, of the Canadian Northern, and W. Griffin, of the Grand Trunk, were present, representing the three railways. It was stated that 30,000 men would be needed, and it was believed that these could be obtained in the eastern provinces. (A suggestion had been made that men should be brought from the United States, but it is unlikely that anything will be done in this direction.)

The first special train will leave Ontario on August 1, and a half cent rate will be granted from Winnipeg west. C. E. McPherson, of the C.P.R., was asked after the meeting whether any men would be brought from Vancouver. In reply, Mr. McPherson said:

"We are guided in this matter by the wishes of the government of Alberta. If the government thinks it necessary to bring men from Vancouver we will arrange for a special rate. (The harvest will not begin until Aug. 25. There is therefore plenty of time to make future arrangements. If the government of Alberta think of bringing men from Vancouver, it would be necessary to send a representative into British Columbia to secure information. The matter is, moreover, entirely in the hands of the government of Alberta. All that we will need to do is to meet the wishes of that government or other governments in the prairie provinces."

The government has yielded at a time when to yield showed greater statesmanship quality than to insist. The men have gone back to work, and in going they are filled with a new enthusiasm for the cause of the Empire. Whether their grievances were legitimate or not, they evidently believed they were, and for the authorities to have opposed them would have unnecessarily made enemies out of men who, naturally, would prefer to be friends.

The government has promised Lloyd George to make up for the time lost by speeding up. There is no reason to doubt but that they will keep their promise.

Westbourne, Man., July 29.—Mrs. John Chantler, while sitting in her home at the Landing, two miles north of here, last night, conversing with relatives and a friend, was shot and killed without the slightest warning by John Chillas, who immediately committed suicide. An inquest is being held this morning. Pte. W. H. Stewart, of the 44th Battalion, now at Sewell, is a son of the late Mrs. Chantler.

## TROPICAL STORM HITS MONTANA

Livingston, Mont., July 28.—A storm of tropical intensity swept through Montana last night. The business district of Livingston was flooded, water standing a foot deep in several places. Basements were inundated and heavy damage is reported by merchants. Tempestuous winds which struck Great Falls early in the evening destroyed a section of the electric power plant. Theatres were dark, street cars could not operate, and the telephone system was out of commission.

## JUDGE MENTIONED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Edmonton, July 29.—The Edmonton Bulletin says today:

"An apparently well authenticated rumor, is circulating through the province that the Hon. David Lynch Scott, of the Supreme Court of Alberta, will be the next lieutenant-governor of the province, in succession to Hon. C. H. Buley, who retires in September this year."

"Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, has long been mentioned for the post, but it is understood that he is willing to accept only a senatorship in return for his long and faithful services to the Conservative party."

"The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott,

who at present is holidaying at Cooking Lake, was there at Brampton, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1845. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 86th (Peel) battalion, and retired, retaining rank, in 1882. He came west in the latter year, and was the first mayor of Regina during the years 1884 and 1885. He has had a long and distinguished career as a member of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and his appointment as lieutenant-governor would no doubt be very popular."

## BOWELL, AT 94; STIRS AUDIENCE

Winnipeg, July 29.—Sir MacKenzie Bowell, a former Premier of Canada, who is 94 years old, was the principal speaker at the banquet given last night in the Royal Alexander hotel by the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to the visiting delegates to the Orange sessions in Winnipeg.

Sir Mackenzie delivered a powerful patriotic speech and aroused the 500 guests to enthusiasm. Referring to the Manitoba schools he said that the result of the Laurier-Greenway agreement was worse than separate schools.

Sir Mackenzie, H. C. Hocken, ex-mayor of Toronto, and Fred Dane, of the triennial council, all referred to the scenes at the recruiting in Montreal and other Quebec points. Dr. D. D. Ellis, of Vermillion, replied to the toast of the Black chapter. Sir James Outram, grandson of the defender of Lucknow, was at the banquet.

## A SPLENDID ENDING

In the settlement of the Welsh coal strike the British government appears to have cast dignity to the winds, which, under the circumstances, shows the British government to be particularly wise.

According to the Defence of the Realm Act, all the striking Welsh miners might have been heavily fined for quitting work and treated as rebels if they had persisted in remaining idle. The situation was extremely ticklish, and anything might have happened. Nothing would have pleased Germany better than to see a healthy rebellion right at the heart of the United Kingdom, but Germany will have to forego that pleasure.

The government has yielded at a time when to yield showed greater statesmanship quality than to insist. The men have gone back to work, and in going they are filled with a new enthusiasm for the cause of the Empire. Whether their grievances were legitimate or not, they evidently believed they were, and for the authorities to have opposed them would have unnecessarily made enemies out of men who, naturally, would prefer to be friends.

The government has promised Lloyd George to make up for the time lost by speeding up. There is no reason to doubt but that they will keep their promise.

## KILLS WOMAN; ENDS OWN LIFE.

Westbourne, Man., July 29.—Mrs. John Chantler, while sitting in her home at the Landing, two miles north of here, last night, conversing with relatives and a friend, was shot and killed without the slightest warning by John Chillas, who immediately committed suicide. An inquest is being held this morning. Pte. W. H. Stewart, of the 44th Battalion, now at Sewell, is a son of the late Mrs. Chantler.

## PRESIDENT OF HATI SHOT BY MOB

Port Au Prince, July 28.—A mob of infuriated Haytiens, today, removed Villfranc Guillaume, president of Hayti, from the French legation, where he took refuge, yesterday, and shot him to death in front of the building.

A revolution, more terrible in the toll thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the Haytien capital, yesterday. It was an offshoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Hayti, have been striving for several months to break the

power of the Haytien president, Gen. Vilfranc Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including a former president of Hayti, Gen. Orestes Zamor, have been executed by order of Gen. Oscar, governor of Port au Prince, who later in the day was dragged from the shelter of the Dominican legation and riddled with bullets.

## PRISONERS IN GERMANY BEING WELL TREATED

London, July 29.—Two news reports on conditions in prisoners' camps in Germany were handed the British authorities today by the United States ambassador. A representative of the ambassador, who has inspected several other camps, reports on a second visit to those at Hanover and Munden. Every pains have been taken, he says, to arrange the camp life of the prisoners with a view to their comfort and health.

"It was most gratifying to see the improvement accomplished since my last visit. Six hundred officers are interned at these two places, but only two are British. Major Ritson of the Durham Light Infantry and Lieutenant Bath of the 48th Canadian Highlanders. I spoke to both of these officers privately, out of hearing from the German officers. They said their treatment has been in every respect correct and generous. They had no complaint to make."

There is also a report on the Giessean camp, where many Canadians are held. This camp is described as being the best organized, most contented camp he has yet visited. Many of the prisoners, he says, have been detailed for work in the surrounding country. The prisoners say such work is not hard. Those medically unfit are not required to undertake it.

## SWEDEN'S ARMY ALMOST DOUBLED

Copenhagen, July 28.—The Swedish army now is the largest and most effective in the country's history, according to a statement issued here. Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 300,000 are troops of the first line, and the remainder landstorm. New training schools, established since the war began, have added 60,000 non-commissioned officers to the army.

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2 pieces of heavy cotton crepe dress goods, with blue and tan dots, suitable for waists or dresses; special value; regular 35c per yard for.....25c

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We have taken into stock a shipment of ladies' patent leather shoes, dull top, good fitting shape, all sizes, button or lace, on sale.....\$3.50

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We are showing a good assortment of ladies' new collars in the latest styles. Prices are 25c to 75c

### Misses' Patent Leather Slippers

Girls' patent leather slippers, Classic make, extra good value, all sizes from 11 to 2, reg \$2.50 for \$2.15

### Great Reductions in Ladies' White Wear

Ladies' White Underskirt, reg \$1.25 on sale	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	\$1.00
" " " " " 1.75 " "	1.20
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 2.25 " "	1.50
" " " " " 2.50 " "	1.70
Ladies' Night Gowns " 1.25 " "	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 2.50 " "	1.70
Ladies' Princess Slip " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 3.00 " "	2.00
Ladies' White Waist " 1.25 " "	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " reg 2.25 - 2.50 " "	1.75
" " " " " reg 3.00 " "	2.00
" " " " " 3.50 " "	2.50

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Regular \$14.00 suits on sale.....\$8.00  
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We have a complete range of this season's new straw hats at moderate prices.  
Special values from.....65c to \$3.00  
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Do you have trouble when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamplight?

If this time has arrived, properly fitted glasses will restore your sight.

Eye-strain is the cause of more headaches and dizziness than any other one thing.

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### Items of Interest Locally

B. F. Bailey, of Los Angeles, California, arrived here this week to look after property interests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. MacDonald have returned from their vacation trip to Pacific coast points.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

Walter Scott received a telegram on the 4th, from the department of militia, notifying him of the death of his son Reginald, of the 19th

Dragoons, Edmonton, serving with the Canadian forces in France. Reg Scott was one of the best known and most respected young men of Lacombe district, and left here several months ago with the second contingent.

### CHARLES WILSON GETS TWO YEARS

Red Deer, Alta., July 28.—Charles S. Wilson, a former employee of the Union Bank, at Lacombe, came up before Mr. Justice Lees, of the district court here today, charged with the theft of \$5,100 from the Union Bank at Lacombe between November, 1912, and June, 1915. On request of the accused's law-

yer, Mr. Frank Eaton, of Calgary, the charge was amended to read \$4,000, and the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Eaton made a brilliant appeal for clemency, showing that the accused had resided in Cardston, Alberta, prior to 1912, and on leaving there for Lacombe had left about \$800 in debts, which he hoped to settle from money shortly falling due from his mother's estate. Failure of this arriving after he had taken it from the bank funds was his first step. He had also been keeping his invalid father and the home in the States.

The judge took into consideration his previous good record and sentenced him to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Peter Heiman, of Sylvan Lake, and Ernest Cross, of Innisfail, who were up on theft charges, were found guilty and drew one year each at hard labor in the Fort Saskatchewan jail.

### DRAFTS FOR OVERSEA SERVICE CALLED FROM ALL PARTS OF CANADA

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Drafts from three regiments which have been recruited in Ottawa have been called for by the military authorities.

Two hundred and fifty men have been asked from the 77th Overseas Battalion to be sent forward soon. From the Engineers' depot at Rockcliffe, a draft of one hundred men is expected to leave in the near future, instructions having been received to hold in readiness 70 sappers and 30 drivers to leave within ten days. The last draft from the Engineers now at Rockcliffe left about six weeks ago, when 150 departed for England. The 180 now asked for will

probably go right to England. Two hundred men are also to be sent forward from the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, which recently closed recruiting in Ottawa.

The drafting from the various corps now training in Ottawa and Kingston is in line with the policy which will be adopted in sending men to England from Canada in the future.

### ALBERTA DRAFTS FOR THE FRONT

Three Alberta Battalions have been drawn on for 250 men and five lieutenants, all subalterns, each to make up a draft which is awaiting instructions to proceed to the front at once, according to an official announcement reaching Edmonton. Two Calgary battalions, the 50th and 56th, and one Edmonton battalion, the 51st, now at Savelle camp, are included in the latest order from Ottawa. In addition fifty men and one officer are to be drafted from the two mounted units, the 12th and 13th, now at Calgary. Five Edmonton officers will proceed to the front with the new draft from the 51st.

### HUNS EXPECT NOTHING FROM ROUMANIA NOW

Berlin, Aug. 4.—A warning that nothing can be expected from Roumania is conveyed to the readers of the Tages Zeitung, in an editorial this morning, by Count Ernest Reventlow. His article summarizes the situation in the following paragraph: "Those friendly relations with Roumania made sacred by tradition—and on the German side by firm confidence—can hardly long be considered as existing." Count Reventlow points out Roumania's refusal to permit ex-

ports of grain or to permit ammunition for the Turks to pass through its territory, although Russia was permitted to transmit munitions to Serbia. He says it has been hoped Roumania would fulfil its treaty obligations or preserve at least an upright and well-wishing neutrality. But, "Roumania has become 'malcontent,' he asserts, with a tendency to enter the conflict on the side of Germany's enemies."

"The importance of Roumania's aid to Germany and Turkey has been greatly lessened, however," Count Reventlow asserts. "Before Russia's Galician defeat Roumania would have been a military factor in co-operation with the Muscovites, but that time is past and her military and political value as an opponent of Germany is vanishing." The period when Roumania could be considered a leading factor in the development of the Balkan States has gone by, the article declares.

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